

# The Holt County Sentinel.

VOLUME II.

OREGON, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866.

NUMBER 2.

## Professional Cards.

**Zook & VanBuschick,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
Real Estate, Claim Agents, and Conveyancers,  
OREGON, MISSOURI.

WILL give special attention to the collection of Claims, the sale of lands, the payment of Taxes for non-Residents, and the Redemption of Delinquent Land for Northwest Mo. OFFICE—One door West of City Hotel. n1-ly

**R. D. MARKLAND,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OREGON, MISSOURI.

OFFICE—Southeast room in court house. WILL GIVE prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the Twelfth Judicial District. n1-ly

**T. H. PARRISH,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Oregon, Mo., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, in North-West Missouri and Kansas. Office—One door west City Hotel, up stairs. n1-ly

**IRA C. BUZICK,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
OREGON, MISSOURI.

**M. SAVILLE, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office—in Brick Block N. W., corner Public Square. OREGON, MISSOURI. n39-ly

**DR. V. L. ALLEN,**  
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oregon and vicinity. OFFICE—At Ira Peter's Drug Store. n34-ly

**DR. C. S. MEER,**  
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Oregon and vicinity. All calls will receive prompt attention day or night, except when professionally engaged. OFFICE—At Residence. n40m

**DR. R. KING,**  
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oregon and vicinity. Having had an experience of twenty-four years in the practice of medicine, he hopes to be able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Office at residence, west of W. H. Street's store. n33-ly

**J. S. BUMPS,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE—East side Public Square. OREGON, MISSOURI.

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Oregon and vicinity. All calls will receive prompt attention, day or night. n2-ly

## Business Cards.

**A. C. BEVAN,**  
HOUSE, SIGN, & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,  
OREGON, MISSOURI.

SHOP—Over Walters & Noland's Blacksmith Shop. n1-ly

**JAMES SCOTT,**  
TAX-PAYING AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,  
Oregon, Holt County, Mo.,  
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Has a number of good farms for sale. OFFICE—At Residence. n2-ly

**JAMES H. NIES,**  
DEALER IN STOVES,  
AND MANUFACTURER OF  
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE,  
Northeast corner of Public Square,  
OREGON, MISSOURI.

Old Copper, Brass, and Pewter taken in exchange for Tinware. n30-ly

**CHARLES S. BIGGERS,**  
MOUND CITY, MO.,  
IS PREPARED TO DO  
Blacksmithing and Turning Iron,  
AND ALSO  
Manufacture and Repair Mill Irons, Spindles, Steam-Gudgeons, Smut Spindles, Saw Mandrels, Turn Cylinder shafts for Threshers, Balance Cylinders, etc. n27-6m

**HAMILTON DILL,**  
DEALER IN  
DRUGS AND GROCERIES,  
MOUND CITY, MO.,  
DESIRES to inform the public of Mound City, and vicinity, that he has just opened a large stock as above, which he offers at the Lowest Possible Figures. n18-ly

**W. M. WYETH & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,  
SADDLERY,  
Number 48, Second Street.  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Price guaranteed as low as in any Western City. n31-ly

## Holt County Sentinel.

(WEEKLY.)

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**CHAS. W. BOWMAN.**  
OFFICE—in brick block Northwest corner Public Square, Oregon, Mo.

**Terms—In Advance:**  
One copy per year.....\$ 2 00  
Club of five copies..... 8 75  
Club of ten copies..... 15 00  
And one copy to getter up of club.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING—TRANSIENT.**  
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**ADVERTISING ESTABLISHMENTS.**  
In advance.....\$5 00  
No certificates of publication to be made until publisher's fees are paid.

For the SENTINEL.  
Letter from Mound City,  
June 30th, 1866.

ED. SENTINEL: The readers of your paper may be interested in a few items emanating from this locality, under the "noo dispensashun," (as Mr. Nasby would say.)

Your readers are too familiar with the history of Missouri, since her admission as a State in the Union, for me to repeat it here. It is without a parallel, in its political history with other States; for forty years it was the great battle ground of slavery against freedom. It is a painful fact to record that in that time up to the last year, in all that bitter struggle, slavery was the victor, and we might add the cause which has kept one of the best States in the Union a comparative wilderness.

Her rich mines and her vast and unbounded resources were never known until the twilight of freedom burst forth, and the world is astonished at her unrivaled agricultural and commercial worth, and yet two-thirds of her vast mineral wealth is yet unknown. But the day is not far distant when free labor will develop and improve her gigantic wealth; her hills covered with orchards and vineyards, her valleys covered with golden grain, she will be the garden place of the great continental Republic.

The last struggle to retain and perpetuate slavery, was inaugurated with the beginning of the rebellion, carried on and defended with all the power possible that mean men and mean whisky could contrive, but before the advocates of liberty and union, it fell, and Missouri, the down trodden, the slavery-cursed land was free. From that day the starlight of her existence shone forth socially, morally, commercially, and intellectually in the galaxy of States. A noble State regenerated and baptized in the crystal waters of liberty, comes up to fill her calling and take her place in the "one and inseparable."

Who in the darkest hour, when black treason spent its venom over our land, when our Government, our homes, our all was at stake, you that took your muskets and went bravely forth, saved our Union, protected our homes, and made treason infamous; here is a good reward. Fertile prairies and inexhaustible minerals; you have nothing to do but work and win.

NORTH MISSOURI,  
As an agricultural country, is unsurpassed; for stock raising, we have superior advantages; our land is gently rolling, with abundance of running wa-

ter. Timber is not close so as to injure the grass, yet at the same time offering to the stock protection from the oppressive heat of the summer, or severe cold of winter. Our winters are more mild, which obviates the necessity for so much feeding as in Illinois and other western States.

**THE SOIL.**  
Is rich and fertile. The country is gently rolling, the soil appears light dry and black, and I believe is unequalled in the temperate zone, for the production of tobacco, Indian corn, hemp, oats, timothy, Hungarian, and all kinds of vegetables. Wheat does not do so well in the northern section of the State. We are removed from the droughts and winds, yet near enough for our atmosphere to mingle with the mellifluous atmosphere of the plains, admirably adapting our climate to the soil.

**FRUIT RAISING.**  
I defy any country to produce finer flavored or more delicious fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and grapes, than is raised in this tier of counties. This will be a perfect paradise for fruit growers. People of other States may ask where will the orchardist find his market? We answer all the country north and west of us has forever abandoned the idea of fruit raising, and Missouri will supply her fruit, with but little competition. For transportation, we have the Missouri river, and will soon have competition in railroads.

**FALL IN.**  
But let me add a word as to Missouri's future prospects: She has wheeled into line, and linked her fortunes with the great reform of the age, and now the State that was once unaided by free emigration and free labor—that looked upon such enterprise with jealousy disguised by contempt, is offering and cordially invites and welcomes free labor and intelligence to re-build its waste place, and turn its virgin soil; and furthermore, we want this to keep up and sustain the new order of things.

The aristocratic cliques based on slavery that once ruled her destinies have disappeared before free government, as darkness before the morning sun. Pure Republican principles are triumphant under its rule. Our State has become a synonym of respect fidelity to principles and loyalty to freedom. Fall in with the tide of emigration from the north to Missouri, get a good home in a good country, and help keep our State steady and true on the track of freedom and right. Very respectfully,  
W. H. H. SIMPKINS.

The war between Brazil and her allies and Paraguay seems to be very nearly ended by the defeat of the Paraguayans. The allies have succeeded in forcing a passage across the Parana river, having defeated the Paraguayans with a loss of 1,000 men in crossing. The Paraguayans are shut up in the Fortress Humaita, and all the allied army is marching to surround it. It is considered certain that this fortress will have to surrender, and that will end the war which for two years has been deluging the South American States on the Atlantic coast with blood. The allies are overrunning Paraguay from all quarters, and her people, who are impoverished by the war, are at the mercy of their conquerors.

**TROUBLES OF JURYMEN AT RICHMOND.**  
I learn from the best authority at Richmond that two gentlemen, long residents of that city, who were on the Grand Jury which found a true bill against Jefferson Davis, have already been so marked and made the object of persecution in their social and business relations that they have been compelled to close up their business, and are making preparations to leave the city. Such facts are a sorry commentary on the progress of loyalty and conciliation in the late rebel capital.—[Wash. Cor. B. A. American.

An exchange tells us of a man who stopped his newspaper on Saturday and died on Tuesday. A terrible warning.

## Teachers' Convention.

The following is a synopsis of the proceedings of a Convention of Teachers of this State, which met at St. Louis, June, 20th and 21st, under a call of Prof. Parker, State Superintendent. The opening exercises were singing and prayer. A committee was appointed for the nomination of officers, for permanent organization. Speeches were made by gentlemen from various parts of the State, and all to the effect, that, under the new School Law, order had come out of chaos, as far as their experience and observation extended.

**AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE 20th.**  
Prof. Parker, State Superintendent, on taking the chair, proceeded to state the object of the Association to be the establishment of a State Normal School, an Educational Journal, and Teachers' Institutes. The following committees were then appointed by the Chairman: 1. Committee on State Normal School. 2. Committee on Teachers' Institutes. 3. Committee on Text-books. 4. Committee on Teachers' Certificates. 5. Committee on Music. Adjourned.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 21st.**  
The convention met at 8 o'clock, A. M. Committee No. 1 reported in favor of a Normal School. The report was accompanied by resolutions to the following effect: 1st. That such Normal School be established without delay. 2d. That the committee be empowered to memorialize the Legislature upon the subject at the next session, and urge the importance of such an institution.

Committee No. 4 presented a report recommending that the qualifications of Teachers shall be as follows: Sub-district schools, second class—English grammar; History of the U. States; Arithmetic, Geography, and Penmanship. Also, a knowledge of the elementary rules of Algebra, Natural Philosophy, and General History. For Central Schools, in addition to the above, first class, Chemistry, Mensuration, Geometry, and Algebra. First class, with honors: in addition, Trigonometry, Surveying, and Constitution of the U. States. Also, recommending that the State Superintendent be requested to prescribe forms of certificates in accordance with the above. Next came reports from many committees of the operation of the new School Law, made by County Superintendents.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
Committee No. 2 reported, recommending that Institutes be held, with sufficient frequency to keep the enthusiasm of the teachers alive, and recommending the exercises to be in the elementary studies. Also, that the State Superintendent be requested to employ three or more competent persons to assist him in the organizations of Institutes.

Committee No. 5 reported in favor of introducing singing into the schools, as an accomplishment and healthy exercise for pupils. The same committee also reported in favor of establishing a Monthly Educational Journal, to be a self-sustaining institution, at a cost of \$3,000.

The following resolution, among others, was then proposed: Resolved, That the requirement of the State Constitution, that every teacher should take the oath of loyalty, is not to us, oppressive or unjust; that we rejoice in it, and will stand by it; and that our trust is, that loyalty in teachers will secure loyalty in all the children, to countless generations. Adopted, with but one dissenting vote.

The University of North Carolina has conferred upon President Johnson the Degree of LL. D.—Liquor Loving Demagogue, we suppose. If it was intended for Doctor of Laws, there should have been a Q (Quack) to it, as his practice, of late, has been to kill all laws that may come into his hands.—[White Cloud Chief.

**HOW TO ASK A LADY TO TAKE YOUR ARM.**—My dear miss, would you sacrifice your own convenience to my pleasure, and present the five digits and part of the extremity of your contiguous arm through the aperture formed by the crooking of my elbow against the perpendicular part of my mortal corporeity?

## I'll Call To-Morrow.

It is never quite safe to be churlish or impolite. A Boston manufacturer once lost some extensive orders for Russia by want of attention to visitors, and the following incident, said to be literally true, is told of a Philadelphia trader, who subjected himself to great mortification by impoliteness to Washington Irving. He had been annoyed by many idle calls, and became a little crusty.

About this time the owner was one day standing in his door, when up came a rough looking man, in well-bundled overcoat, wearing coarse, unpolished boots, and carrying in his hand a whip, who thus accosted him: "Good day, sir. Are you the owner of this establishment?" "Well, I am," replied the other, with a look which seemed to say, "now, you want to try it, don't you?" "Have you any carriages for sale?" inquired the stranger, apparently not heeding the boorishness of the other. "Well, I have."

"At what prices?" "Different prices, of course." "Ah! yes. Can I look at them?" "You can do as you please, stranger. They are in there." The stranger bowed politely and passed in, examined the vehicles for a few minutes, returned, and said: "There is one, I think, will answer my purpose," pointing toward one: "What is the price?" "Two hundred dollars." "Is that the lowest?" "That is the lowest." "Well, sir, I will call and give you my decision to-morrow," and the stranger walked away.

"Yes you'll call to-morrow! Oh, yes, certainly," replied the owner in a tone of irony, not so low but the stranger heard him; but he kept on his way, taking no outward notice of it. "Fool me, will you?" and the owner commenced whistling.

The next day came, and with it the stranger also. "I have come according to promise," said he. "I see you have, sir," replied the owner a little abashed. "I will take that carriage, sir," and to the astonishment of the other, he pulled out an old wallet, well stuffed with bills, and deliberately counted out two hundred dollars.

The owner was completely staggered. Here was something new. A cabman with so much money! He took the money, looked at it, and then at the stranger, eyed him from head to foot, and even examined his boots attentively.

Then he counted his money over and held up each bill to the light to see if it was counterfeit. No, all was good. A thought struck him; he would find out his name!

"I suppose you would like a receipt?" said he at length, to the stranger. "It may be as well." "Yes, sir. What name?" "Washington Irving."

"Sir," said the other, actually starting back with amazement, "did I understand your name was—?" "Washington Irving," replied the other, an almost imperceptible smile hovering around his mouth. "Washington Irving—sir—my dear sir," stammered the owner, confusedly. "I—I—really sir, beg ten thousand pardons, sir, but I mistook you for a cabman, sir! I did, indeed!"

No excuse, my friend," replied Irving. "I am no better than you took me for. You acted perfectly right, and having at last succeeded in getting his receipt amid a host of apologies, he politely bade the humble carriage-maker "good day," and left him to the chagrin that he had mistaken for a cabman, a man whose lofty genius had commanded the admiration of the whole world.

The friend who related this anecdote asserted that it was a fact—and was told by the veritable owner himself. It doubtless proved a lesson to him not to judge men by their dress.

Governor Crawford, of Kansas, has concluded not to call an extra session of the Legislature of that State to ratify the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution. So says the Atchison Champion.

## Uses of a Dead Dog.

The following, says the California Mercury will explain why a certain Frenchman is anxious to obtain from the Board of Supervisors a monopoly of all the dogs that may die in San Francisco for the next twenty years:

What use can be made of a dead dog?—it can be used for a multitude of useful or luxurious purposes.

Name one. A part of it may be put into a lady's smelling bottle.

Under what form? Either as a delicious perfume or as smelling salts.

How can it be converted into a perfume? Glycerine is largely used by perfumers for their choicest perfumes.

How is glycerine obtained from a dead dog? By mixing soap with the boilings of the fat and bones.

What does this produce? A sweet substance, called glycerine, or the sugar of fat.

How can the putrefying flesh of a dog be converted into smelling salts? Merely by adding to it a little hydrochloric acid.

What further use can be made of a dead dog? You wash your face and hands with a part of it.

How so? Part of the glycerine may be used for scenting soap, or made into glycerine soap.

What other use can a dead dog be put to? A lady going to court can put a little on her cheeks or lips, to improve their hue.

How can this be managed? Part of the glycerine may be mixed with carmine, and sold for lip-salve or delicate tint for the cheeks.

Name another use which can be made of a dead dog. It may be brought to the table as a delicacy, and eaten with much relish.

What other delicacy can be made of it? A part can be put into our tea and coffee, tarts or puddings.

How can this be done? Sugar may be refined by being strained through its burnt bones.

What else can be done with a dead dog? A gentleman can appear in a part of it at a ball or on a promenade.

How so? Part of the skin may be made into boots, and part into riding-gloves.

What order was made in Paris about dogs some few days ago? That all dogs without owner should be shot, and thrown into the Seine.

How many dogs were so destroyed? Several thousand.

Who found out that these dead dogs could be turned into money? The refuse pickers (chiffonniers.)

What did they do with them? They got them out of the river, and boiled them down.

What was done with the skins? They were made into kid gloves.

What was done with the boilings? They were made into soap and candles.

**Beautiful Figure.**  
Two painters were employed to fresco the wall of a magnificent cathedral; both stood on a rude scaffolding constructed for the purpose, some eighty feet from the floor.

One of them was so intent upon his work that he became wholly absorbed, and in admiration stood off from the picture, gazing at it with delight. Forgetting where he was, he moved backwards slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had reached the very edge of the plank upon which he stood.

At this critical moment his companion turned suddenly, and almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril; another instant and the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the pavement beneath. If he spoke to him—it would be certain death—if he held his breath, death was equally sure.

Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a wet brush, flung it against the wall, splattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of coloring. The painter flew forward and turned upon his friend with fierce imprecations—but startled at his ghastly face, he listened to the recital of danger, looked suddenly over the dread space below, and with tears of gratitude blessed the hand that saved him.

So, said a preacher, we sometimes get absorbed in looking upon the pictures of this world, and contemplating them, step backward, unconscious of our peril, when the Almighty dashes out the beautiful images, and we spring forward to lament their destruction into the outstretched arms of mercy, and are saved?

Adam was a gallant cuss—he gave Eve the first bite of the apple!